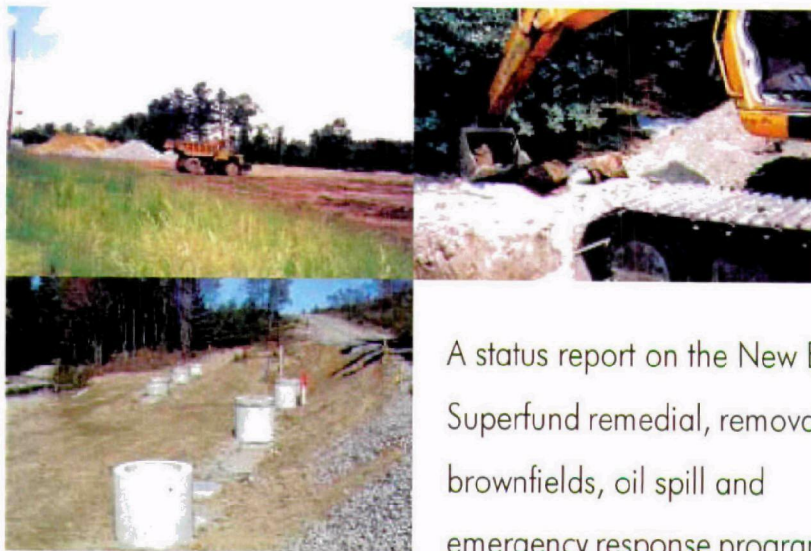


Connecticut  
Edition



## 2003/Superfund Annual Report



A status report on the New England Superfund remedial, removal, brownfields, oil spill and emergency response programs.

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## WELCOME TO EPA NEW ENGLAND



The New England office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is dedicated to protecting all New Englanders from environmental health threats while also preserving and protecting our unique environmental resources.

This 2003 annual report details EPA New England's Office of Site Remediation and Restoration programmatic accomplishments and presents important information about funding for our Superfund and Brownfields programs. The Superfund program directs the clean up of National Priorities List (NPL) sites as well as the cleanup of smaller, often less complex, sites that pose a significant risk to people or the environment. This office is prepared to handle a broad spectrum of environmental emergencies, ranging from those posed by chemical or oil spills to those presented by potential acts of terrorism. This office also administers

the region's Brownfields program, oversees the regulation of underground storage tanks, and works with hazardous waste facilities to clean up contamination and create better systems for managing environmental threats.

Our New England Superfund program remains vital and boasts strong successes. Three-quarters of the 111 sites on the NPL are either undergoing or have completed construction of cleanup technologies. Nearly one-third of the sites are already being reused or have agreed upon productive reuse plans. Ten sites have been deleted from the NPL, having met all cleanup goals. Through an aggressive regional program to recoup federal expenses at these sites or to have responsible parties pay for the cleanup, we have restored \$2.1 billion to the Superfund Trust Fund since the program began. In early 2004, EPA added the Pike Hill Copper Mine in Corinth, Vermont to the NPL.

In addition, this office joins the entire agency in a focused federal effort to ensure that all New England residents enjoy the benefit of a healthy environment. The federal government recognizes the importance of environmental justice, and EPA seeks to protect all our communities from environmental threats.

Homeland Security continues to be a regional priority, and we have made many advances in our ability to respond to chemical, biological and radiological incidents. EPA has purchased updated chemical and radiological agent monitoring equipment and new protective equipment for response personnel. The region's mobile command post has been equipped with cell, satellite, and radio communications, a weather station, satellite television, and broadband internet. The region's emergency response staff have received advanced training that well prepares them to respond, along with local, state and federal response partners to environmental or other catastrophic events.

The agency's Land Revitalization Agenda has resulted in many underused or unused real estate parcels being redeveloped and contributing to the local economy in the way of taxes and jobs. I encourage you to visit EPA's Brownfields website to read case studies of redevelopment projects across the region, [www.epa.gov/ne/Brownfields](http://www.epa.gov/ne/Brownfields).

We look forward to another year of working with our Congressional delegation, states and tribes, the public and others to promote a cleaner, healthier and more productive environment.

Please visit EPA's Internet web pages to find a great deal of useful information as well as detailed descriptions of each of the Superfund sites in New England. Bookmark the following web addresses: [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund) and [www.epa.gov/ne/brownfields](http://www.epa.gov/ne/brownfields)

  
Robert W. Varney  
Regional Administrator

**Following is a quick summary of EPA New England's Office of Site Remediation and Restoration (OSRR) programs highlighted in this report.**

### **National Priorities List (Superfund) Program**

OSRR's remedial branches oversee long-term cleanups at sites that are typically on EPA's National Priorities List. Short-term cleanups can correct many hazardous waste problems and eliminate most threats to human health and the environment. Some sites, however, require lengthier and more complex cleanups. These may include large-scale soil remediation, restoring groundwater and taking measures to protect wetlands, estuaries, and other ecological resources. These sites are often caused by years of pollution and may take several years, even decades, to clean.

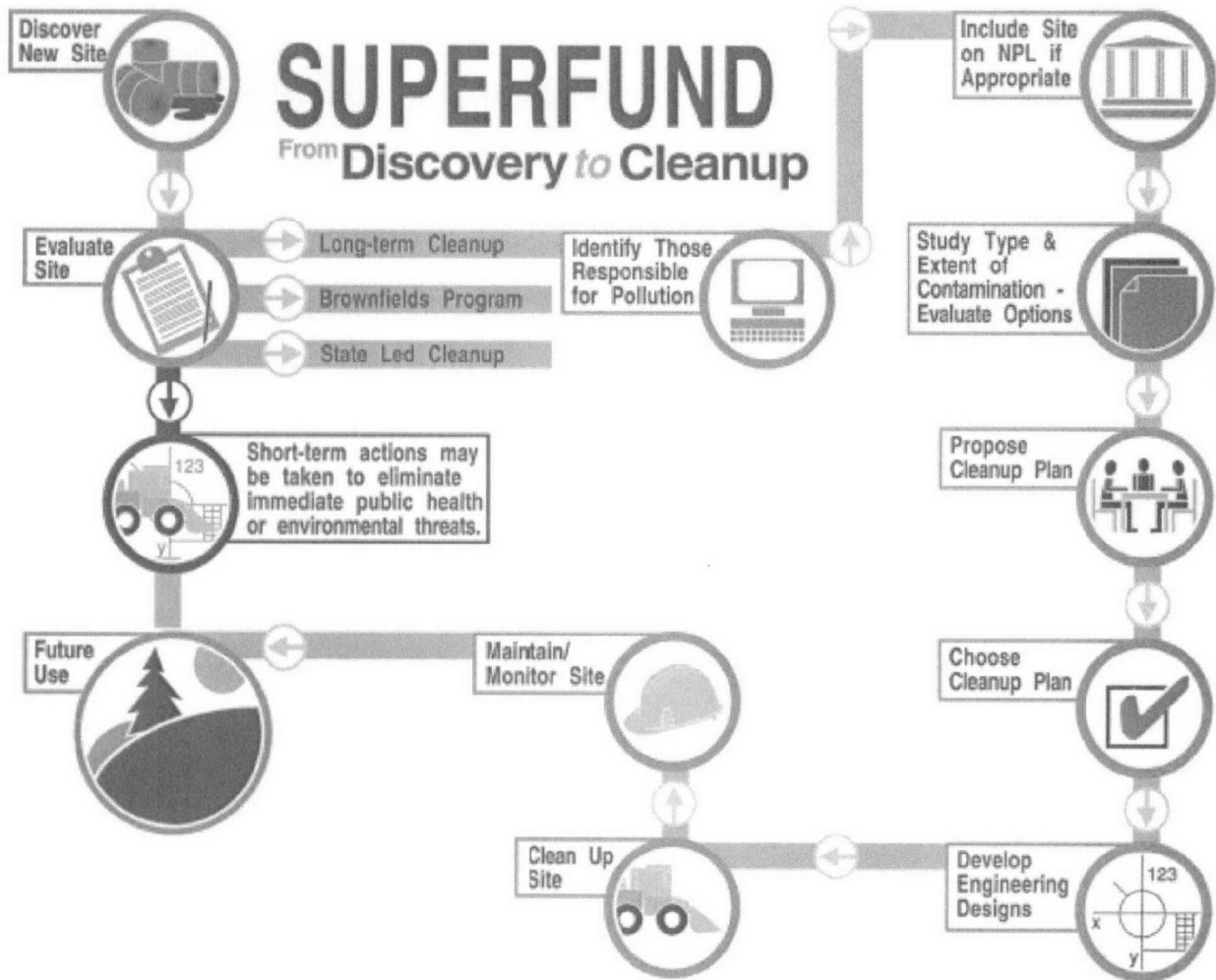
### **Emergency Planning and Response Program**

OSRR's Emergency Planning and Response branch prepares for and conducts responses to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances. In addition to planning and preparing for regional emergency responses, getting ready for counter-terrorism activities, inspecting oil storage facilities, cleaning up emergency oil and chemical spills, this branch oversees time-critical short-term cleanups in New England.

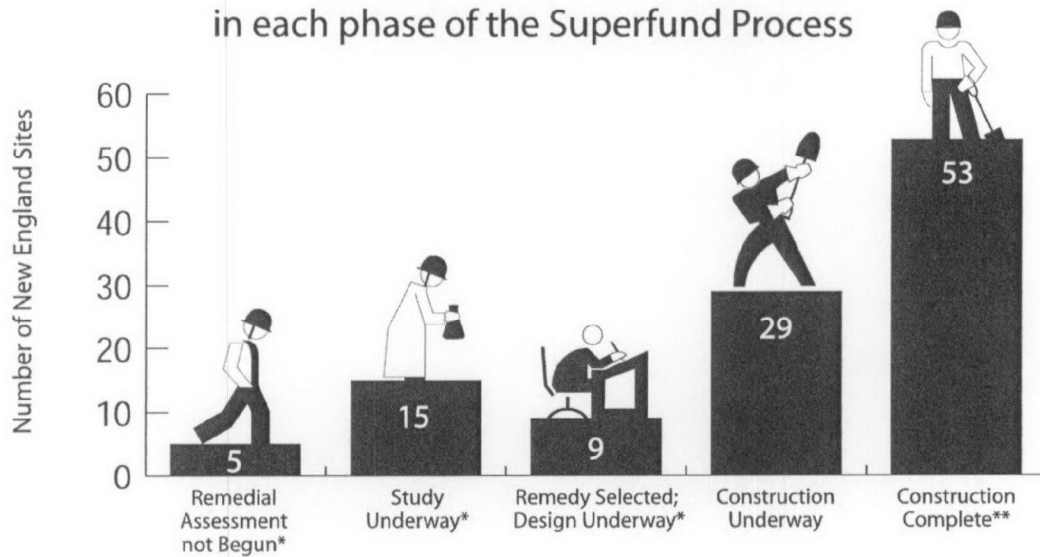
Short-term cleanups, also referred to as "removal actions," address immediate threats to public health and the environment. Short-term cleanups may take anywhere from a few days to a few years, depending on the type and extent of contamination.

### **Brownfields Program**

Originally established as an EPA initiative in January 1995, the Brownfields program has evolved into an effort involving more than 15 federal partners. This collaborative effort, referred to as the Brownfields National Partnership, was created in June 1997 to promote beneficial reuse of contaminated sites. EPA's Brownfields Program consists of various initiatives designed to work with local, state and tribal partners to reuse brownfields in environmentally sound ways driven by the community. Key Brownfields programs include Site Assessment Demonstration Pilots, Targeted Brownfields Assessments, Cleanup Revolving Loan Funds, Job Training Grants, Showcase Communities and financial help to state brownfields programs, including Voluntary Cleanup Programs.



## Number of National Priorities List Sites in each phase of the Superfund Process



\* may include sites where early action has occurred

\*\* long-term monitoring, operation, and maintenance ongoing

Source: Superfund e-facts, February 2004

## SUPERFUND SITE CLEANUP STATUS SUMMARY

	Remedial Assessment not Begun*	Study Underway*	Remedy Selected; Design Underway*	Construction Underway	Construction Complete**
CONNECTICUT	Broad Brook Mill ^	Durham Meadow Nutmeg Valley Rd Precision Plating Scovill Landfill SRS		Linemaster Sw N London Sub Old Southington Raymark	Beacon Heights Cheshire GWater Gallups Quarry Kellogg-Deering Laurel Park Revere Textile Yaworski Lagoon Barkhamsted
MASSACHUSETTS	Haverhill Landfill Sutton Brook	Blackburn&Union GE-Housatonic ^ Hath & Patterson Nuclear Metals Shpack Landfill	Atlas Tack Natick Army Lab Naval Weapons S Weymouth NAS	Fort Devens Hanscom AFB Industriplex Iron Horse Park Army Matls Tech New Bedford Nyanza Otis ANG Base Silresim WR Grace/Acton Wells G&H	Baird & McGuire Cannon Eng Charles George LF Davens-Sudbury Ann Groveland Wells Hocomonco Pond Norwood PCBs Plymouth Harbor PSC Resources Re-Solve, Inc Rose Disposal Pit Salem Acres Sullivan's Ledge
MAINE	Callahan Mine		Eastland Woolen West Site/Hows Cor	Portsmouth NSY	Brunswick NAS Eastern Surplus Loring AFB McKin Co O'Connor Co Pinette's Salvage Saco Municipal LF Saco Tannery Union Chemical Winthrop Landfill
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Troy Mills Landfill	Mohawk Tannery ^	Beede Waste Oil Dover Landfill	Fletcher's Paint N H Plating ^ ^ Offah & Goss Savage Muni Somersworth LF	Auburn Road LF Cookley Landfill Kearsarge Metallurg Keefe Enviro Mottolo Pig Farm Pease AFB South Muni Well Sylvester Tibbetts Road Tinkham Garage Town Garage/ Radio Beac
RHODE ISLAND		Centredale Manor W Kingston/URI	Rose Hill Landfill	Central Landfill Davis Liquid Davisville NCBC Newport NETC Peterson/Puritan	Davis GSR Landfill Landfill & Res Rec Picillo Farm Stamina Mills Western Sand & Gravel
VERMONT		Elizabeth Mine Ely Copper Mine		Parker Landfill Pine Street Canal Pownal Tannery	Bennington Landfill BFI Landfill Burgess Bros LF Darling Hill Dump Old Springfield LF Tansitor Electronics

\* may include sites where early actions (e.g., removal actions) have occurred or are underway

\*\* long-term monitoring, operation, and maintenance ongoing

^ proposed NPL site

^^ past wetlands purchase considered "remedial action", awaiting funding for actual construction work

Note Statistics represent most-advanced Operable Unit at each site, additional activities may be ongoing at these sites

CONNECTICUT

### Summary of Superfund Status—New England

EPA has worked aggressively to clean up hazardous waste problems in New England. In cooperation with our state counterparts, final cleanup activities are completed, underway, or in design at most of New England's 111 NPL sites.

- **76%** of New England Superfund sites (proposed, final, and deleted) on the National Priorities List - **82** of **111** sites - have undergone or are undergoing cleanup construction
- **53** sites have all cleanup construction completed, **29** sites have cleanup construction underway
- **10** New England sites have been deleted from the NPL.
- EPA has helped promote economic development by removing **1,594** sites in New England from the CERCLIS list of waste sites.
- The Superfund program has spent over **\$1.3** billion in New England to cleanup Superfund National Priorities List sites.
- EPA has spent over **\$211.2** million on site assessment, investigation, and cleanup at non- National Priorities List sites in New England
- EPA, with the cooperation of the U S Department of Justice, continues to ensure that companies responsible for contamination at sites pay their fair share of cleanup costs. Since the inception of the program, responsible party commitments to cleanups in New England, via direct payments to the Superfund Trust Fund or via funding of studies and cleanup work, exceeds **\$2.1** billion

Source EPA New England, January 1, 2004

### Cumulative Federal Superfund Dollars Expended at National Priorities List Sites in New England (1980-2003)

CT	\$197.9 million
MA	\$759.2 million
ME	\$117 million
NH	\$156.2 million
RI	\$73.5 million
VT	\$45 million
NEW ENGLAND TOTALS	
	<b>\$1,348,800,000</b>

Source EPA New England, January 1, 2004

## 2003 Superfund Fast Facts—Connecticut

EPA has worked aggressively to clean up hazardous waste problems in Connecticut. In cooperation with the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, **final cleanup activities are completed, underway, or in design at most of Connecticut's 18 NPL sites.**

- **72%** of Connecticut's Superfund sites on the National Priorities List—**13 of 18 sites**—have undergone or are undergoing cleanup construction, or are in final design
- **8** Superfund sites have all cleanup construction completed, **5** sites have cleanup construction underway.
- **2** Superfund sites have been deleted from the National Priorities List; Cheshire Groundwater Contamination in Cheshire and Revere Textile Prints Corp. in Sterling.
- **1** site has been proposed to the National Priorities List; Broad Brook Mill in East Windsor
- Region 1 has helped promote economic redevelopment by removing **387** Connecticut sites from the CERCLIS waste list.
- The Superfund Program has spent over **\$197.9** million in Connecticut to clean up Superfund National Priorities List sites.
- EPA has spent over **\$69.8** million on site assessment, investigation, and cleanup at non-National Priorities List sites in Connecticut
- EPA, with the cooperation of the U.S. Department of Justice, continues to ensure that companies responsible for contamination at sites pay their fair share of cleanup costs. Since the inception of the program, responsible party commitments to cleanups in Connecticut, via direct payments to the Superfund Trust Fund or via funding of studies and cleanup work, exceeds **\$267.8** million, including **\$4.4** million in 2003

Source: EPA New England, January 1, 2004

## Status of New England National Priorities List Sites

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### CONNECTICUT

#### **Barkhamsted**

##### **Barkhamsted/New Hartford Landfill**

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/barkhamsted](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/barkhamsted)

NPL Status Listed in 1989  
Cleanup Status All Construction Completed in 2001  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$2.5 million

#### **Beacon Falls**

##### **Beacon Heights Landfill**

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/beacon](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/beacon)

NPL Status Listed in 1983  
Cleanup Status All Construction Completed in 1998  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$3.7 million

#### **Canterbury**

##### **Yaworski Lagoon**

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/yaworski](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/yaworski)

NPL Status Listed in 1983  
Cleanup Status All Construction Completed in 2000  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$10 million

#### **Cheshire**

##### **Cheshire Groundwater Contamination**

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/cheshire](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/cheshire)

NPL Status Deleted in 1997  
Cleanup Status All Construction Completed in 1997  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$427,000

## **Durham**

### **Durham Meadows**

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/durham](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/durham)

NPL Status Listed in 1989  
Cleanup Status Study Underway  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$1.4 million

## **East Windsor**

### **Broad Brook Mill**

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/broadbrook](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/broadbrook)

NPL Status Proposed in 2000  
Cleanup Status Assessment Not Begun  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$391,000

## **Groton and Ledyard**

### **New London Submarine Base**

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/newlondon](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/newlondon)

NPL Status Listed in 1990  
Cleanup Status Study, Design, and  
Construction Underway  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$2.1 million

## **Naugatuck**

### **Laurel Park**

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/laurelpark](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/laurelpark)

NPL Status Listed in 1983  
Cleanup Status All Construction Completed in 1998  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$3 million

## Status of New England National Priorities List Sites

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### CONNECTICUT

#### **Norwalk**

##### Kellogg-Deering Wellfield

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/kellogg](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/kellogg)

NPL Status Listed in 1984  
Cleanup Status All Construction Completed in 1996  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$2.3 million

#### **Plainfield**

##### Gallup's Quarry

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/gallup](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/gallup)

NPL Status Listed in 1989  
Cleanup Status All Construction Completed in 1997  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$1.5 million

#### **Southington**

##### Old Southington Landfill

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/oldsouthington](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/oldsouthington)

NPL Status Listed in 1984  
Cleanup Status  
Landfill Cap Construction Complete  
Groundwater Study Underway  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$6.8 million

#### **Solvents Recovery Service New England**

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/srs](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/srs)

NPL Status Listed in 1983  
Cleanup Status Study Underway, Removal Activities  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$9.8 million

## **Sterling**

### **Revere Textile**

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/revere](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/revere)

NPL Status Deleted in 1994  
Cleanup Status All Construction Completed in 1992  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$2.3 million

## **Stratford**

### **Raymark Industries**

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/raymark](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/raymark)

NPL Status Listed in 1995  
Cleanup Status  
Facility Property Construction Complete  
Other Areas Study Underway  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$145.7 million

## **Vernon**

### **Precision Plating Corporation**

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/precision](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/precision)

NPL Status Listed in 1989  
Cleanup Status Study Underway  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$103,000

## **Waterbury**

### **Scovill Industrial Landfill**

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/scovill](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/scovill)

NPL Status Listed in 2000  
Cleanup Status Study Underway  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$1.4 million

## Status of New England National Priorities List Sites

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### CONNECTICUT

#### **Wolcott**

Nutmeg Valley Road

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/nutmeg](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/nutmeg)

NPL Status Listed in 1989  
Cleanup Status Study Underway  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$2.5 million

#### **Woodstock**

Linemaster Switch Corporation

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/linemaster](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/linemaster)

NPL Status Listed in 1990  
Cleanup Status Construction Underway  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$1.8 million

NPL





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## Sites of Special Interest

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### CONNECTICUT

#### **DURHAM MEADOWS**

Durham, Connecticut  
April 2004

Lead: EPA, State, and PRP

Listed on the NPL: October 1989

##### **Site Description:**

- The Durham Meadows Superfund site is located in the Town of Durham, Connecticut, and includes an area of groundwater contamination generally centered on Main Street. Investigation of the site currently centers on the Durham Manufacturing Company and the former location of Merriam Manufacturing Company, both located on Main Street. Both companies manufacture metal cabinets, boxes and other items. The companies' past disposal of wastewater in lagoons or sludge drying beds (formerly accepted waste management practices), and inadequate drum storage at the Merriam Manufacturing Company, among other things, contributed to the contamination.

- In 1982, the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CT DEP) detected volatile organic compounds (VOCs - commonly found in solvents, paints and degreasers) in private drinking water wells in the Durham area. Under a CT DEP order, Merriam Manufacturing and Durham Manufacturing installed carbon filters on impacted residential wells. EPA placed the Durham Meadows site on the NPL in October 1989.

- All impacted wells are currently fitted with two carbon filters. The two companies are monitoring and maintaining 35 filtered wells on a quarterly basis. Merriam Manufacturing Company services 23 of these wells. The remaining 12 wells are maintained and monitored by Durham Manufacturing Company. Additionally, a school located on Main Street monitors and maintains its own filters. CT DEP periodically samples drinking water wells beyond the contaminated groundwater zone in order to confirm that those wells continue to provide clean water.

##### **Current Site Status and Cleanup Actions to Date:**

- In 1997, the Durham Manufacturing Company signed an administrative agreement with EPA to conduct Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) work. EPA and the Durham Manufacturing Company began investigations into the nature and extent of groundwater contamination in 1998. Durham Manufacturing Company performed sampling work at residential wells in the southern portion of the site and also performed field investigations on its own property. Since the Merriam Manufacturing Company and its president, Allan Adams, refused to enter into this agreement, EPA performed groundwater sampling and analysis work at residential wells in the northern portion of the site in 1998.

- In the Summer of 2003, EPA's contractor performed work at the former location of the Merriam Manufacturing Company, including soil and soil vapor sampling, to more fully define the nature and extent of contamination on that property. EPA is also assessing the degree of human health and ecological risks at the entire site.

- In December 2003 and January 2004, EPA, in conjunction with CT DEP and the Connecticut Department of Public Health (CT DPH), sampled a limited number of private wells in the area to supplement the 1998 groundwater data and to investigate the potential presence of a newly identified contaminant, 1,4-Dioxane. 1,4-Dioxane was detected in several private wells in untreated water, and in some cases, in fully treated water (tap water). There is no federal or Connecticut-specific drinking water standard for 1,4-Dioxane. CT DPH and EPA-New England

have determined that the detections of 1,4-Dioxane in drinking water do not warrant immediate action at this time, however, the agencies are working together to continue monitoring for the presence of this contaminant

- The remedial investigation at the site is ongoing. EPA and the State of Connecticut are currently discussing the need for additional work, specifically the need for additional well sampling which EPA expects to perform in Spring 2004. All remedial investigation field work is expected to be completed in calendar year 2004. EPA is currently scheduled to issue a plan outlining the proposed remedy for the site in June 2005.

#### **Current Funding Status:**

- EPA has spent approximately \$630,000 in contractor costs for investigations and analysis at the site since 1997.
- Durham Manufacturing Company has paid approximately \$362,000 in oversight bills to EPA during the remedial investigation.
- At the time the RI/FS administrative agreement was signed, unrecovered past costs were approximately \$1 million.

#### **Key Accomplishments:**

- EPA has substantially completed most of the RI/FS field work on the property owned by the Merriam Manufacturing Company.
- EPA is working closely with the state agencies to further investigate the presence of a newly identified contaminant, 1,4-Dioxane, and ensure the protection of public health.

## Sites of Special Interest

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### CONNECTICUT

#### **RAYMARK INDUSTRIES INC.**

Stratford, Connecticut

April 8, 2004

Lead Federal NPL

Listing 4/25/1995

#### **Site Description:**

Raymark Industries, Inc. was located at 75 East Main Street in Stratford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, and operated from 1919 to 1989. Raymark primarily manufactured friction materials for the automotive industry, which contained asbestos, metals, phenol-formaldehyde resins, and various adhesives. Throughout its years of operation, a wide array of wastes were generated, including asbestos, lead, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and a variety of volatile organic solvents, including toluene, trichloroethylene (TCE), and tetrachloroethylene (PCE). During its 70 years of operation, the facility discharged process waters to a number of lagoons located on the 34-acre East Main Street property. As the solids in these process waters settled out, the lagoons were periodically excavated and the material disposed of both at the facility as well as at various locations throughout the Town of Stratford. This excavated, contaminated material has impacted over 250 acres at over 75 locations in Stratford. Groundwater on and emanating from the former facility is also contaminated, however, the impacted area is served by a public water supply.

#### **Current Site Status and Cleanup Actions to Date:**

- In 1992, EPA installed a temporary soil cover and fenced the 14-acre, Raybestos Memorial Ballfield which reportedly received approximately 100,000 cubic yards of Raymark waste material.
- During 1992-1995, EPA performed numerous cleanups at 47 residential and municipal properties throughout Stratford which were found to have received Raymark waste material. The excavated material was transported back to former Raymark facility and capped.
- EPA issued a cleanup decision (commonly referred to as the Record of Decision - ROD) in 1995 for the 34-acre Raymark facility. The ROD principally addressed the contamination at the facility and the excavated material transported back to the facility between 1992-1995 through capping.
- By 1997, EPA demolished the former Raymark facility buildings, installed subsurface recovery systems for dense non-aqueous phase liquids and contaminated soil vapors identified on-site, and completed the construction of the permanent cap over the entire 34-acre former facility. In addition, working with a prospective developer of the Raymark property, the design and construction incorporated clean corridors for utilities and subsurface stabilization work to enable future redevelopment (see Key Accomplishments below).
- In August 2000, EPA completed the installation of a temporary cap over a 4-acre section of Shore Road and the Housatonic Boat Club which contained Raymark waste material. This action followed the installation of a plastic fabric barrier and wood chips by the CTDEP in 1993 when contamination was first discovered in this area.
- Between 2001 and 2004, EPA, working with the CTDEP, installed sub-slab ventilation systems in over 100 residential homes. These systems were installed to address potential indoor air impacts resulting from volatilization of contaminated groundwater which originates from the former Raymark facility.

- This Raymark site continues to have a high level of community interest. EPA is currently working with a citizens advisory group, the Raymark Advisory Committee (RAC), that was formed in June 2000. This group, comprised of citizens from several affected neighborhoods, generally meets monthly with EPA, CTDEP and Stratford officials to progress of the Superfund cleanup.

### **Current Funding Status:**

To date, EPA has expended approximately \$190 million for investigation and cleanup activities related to Raymark waste disposal locations in the Town of Stratford.

The Raymark property at 75 East Main Street was sold at bankruptcy sale in 2000. From this sale, EPA received \$19.4 million which was placed in a dedicated Special Account for the Raymark site. Approximately \$2.5 million in interest on the amount in this Special Account has been collected.

Approximately \$10 million has been earmarked from the Special Account to undertake Remedial Investigation (RI) activities, prepare Feasibility Study (FS) reports, address the indoor air contamination issue noted above, fund the RAC activities since June 2000, and provide the State of Connecticut, USGS and ACOE funds for technical support activities.

Presently, a balance of \$12+ million exists in the dedicated Raymark Special Account.

In addition, EPA has an additional \$3 million in a State Superfund Account that was established in 1997 as part of the State of Connecticut's cost share for cleanup of the Raymark facility at 75 East Main Street.

For more information on this site, please read the Fact Sheet on the EPA Region I/New England Superfund Web site, [www.epa.gov/region01/superfund/sites/raymark](http://www.epa.gov/region01/superfund/sites/raymark).

### **Key Accomplishments:**

In 2002, the redevelopment of the former Raymark facility was completed with the construction of the Stratford Crossing Shopping Center, which contains a Home Depot, Shaws Supermarket, and a Walmart. These three stores employ over 650 people.

### CONNECTICUT

#### CONNECTICUT WATCH LIST

Sites included on the "Watch List" are those that both the state and EPA Site Assessment programs agree merit increased state-federal coordination and oversight. These sites are but a small subset of the several thousand "active" sites included in the EPA Region 1 and New England state inventories of known and suspected hazardous waste disposal sites. Criteria for including sites on the Watch List are loosely defined. In general, the Watch List includes sites that warrant special monitoring because they are strong NPL candidates, are the subject of considerable public interest, are particularly large and/or complex, are requiring significant Agency or state resource expenditures, or are state-lead sites that may be referred to EPA. Watch List sites may be, but are not necessarily, listed in the federal CERCLIS inventory. Sites may be added or dropped as their status changes.

The purpose of the Watch List is to facilitate rapid information exchange between the states and EPA regarding the current status of these high profile sites, and to ensure both Agencies are kept abreast of key site issues. Both Agencies have agreed to share site information and to revise the status of sites as needed. At a minimum, however, the entire list will be reviewed and revised, as appropriate, annually.

#### **NEWHALL STREET NEIGHBORHOOD, HAMDEN CTD982544355**

The Newhall Street Neighborhood site consists of an approximately 100 acre area occupied by Hamden Middle School, Hamden Community Center, two public parks and about 15 blocks of residential properties. Historic accounts indicate that large portions of the site were formerly occupied by wetlands that were filled with industrial and municipal solid waste beginning in the early 1900s. From the 1920s through the 1960s, many of the filled areas were developed for parks, a school, and residential use. The full extent of landfilling in the neighborhood has not yet been determined. The primary contaminants of concern are lead, arsenic and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons. Additional pollutants found in subsurface soils and waste include extractable total petroleum hydrocarbons (ETPH), BTEX compounds, PCBs, and the metals mercury, antimony and thallium. Hydrogeologic investigation has identified metals and ETPH in groundwater at the site and a discrete plume of chlorinated solvents underlying portions of the Middle School property.

On April 16, 2003, a consent order was finalized between Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CT DEP) and the parties responsible for creating or maintaining pollution at the site. Responsible parties performing investigation and remediation of different portions of the site include Olin Corporation, the Town of Hamden, and the South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority (SCCRWA). Olin Corporation has submitted a work plan to DEP to continue investigation in the residential, "non-public properties," part of the site. Investigation in this area is expected to commence in spring 2004 following DEP review and approval of the work plan. DEP is currently reviewing initial investigation reports for the Hamden Middle School property prepared by the SCCRWA and the parks prepared by the town. It is likely that some additional characterization of these portions of the site will be necessary before remedial alternatives can be developed.

As part of the consent order, DEP agreed to develop and implement a public participation plan to keep the community informed of the investigation and remediation process as well as to solicit public comment throughout the process. DEP is holding quarterly public meetings, preparing quarterly newsletters and hosting additional meetings and open houses to share proposed work plans and results of investigations.

Newhall Street was included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decision. This is not a RCRA corrective action site.

## **EAST MAIN STREET DISPOSAL AREA, BRANFORD**

**CTSFN0103051**

The site comprises four properties: three residential properties (including Shoreline Mobile Home Court, 509-545 East Main Street), and one commercial property (6-12 Business Park Drive). A wetland formerly existed at the rear of the properties. Aerial photographs and anecdotal evidence indicate that the wetland was filled beginning in the late 1960s and continuing until approximately 1981. Samples collected by CT DEP staff in July and October of 2003 show that PAH contaminated soil is present in the filled areas on each property. Based on the results of the initial sampling, DEP staff notified CT Department of Public Health (DPH), local officials, and affected residents in late September 2003. DEP formally requested assistance from EPA's Emergency Removal group on September 29, 2003.

The contaminated soil was allegedly brought to the site by the owners of 525 East Main Street (Shoreline Trailer Court Mobile Homes, LLC). EPA sent a Notice of Potential Liability and Invitation to Perform of Finance Proposed Cleanup Activities, dated December 16, 2003, to Shoreline Trailer Court Mobile Homes, LLC naming it and its members the PRPs. A meeting was held between DEP staff and the owners of Shoreline Trailer Court Homes, LLC on February 2, 2004 to discuss remediation of the site under a consent order. EPA's Emergency Removal group will base its decision to act upon the outcome of consent order negotiations.

DEP is currently completing its Phase I/II Environmental Site Assessment report for this site under the pre-remedial cooperative agreement with EPA.

## **MILFORD AREA-WIDE TCE CONTAMINATION, MILFORD**

In August 2003, CT DEP was informed by a workers' union that one of their workers had become ill and that this worker's doctor attributed the illness to occupational exposure to volatile organic compounds. The worker's union believes that contamination on the Milford Power Co., LLC and Jordan Realty, LLC sites on Shelland Street in Milford (near the intersection of Bic Drive and Oronoque Road) was the cause of this worker's illness. In 1997, Beard Company transferred property on Shelland Street in Milford to Jordan Realty, LLC. In 1999, Milford Power Co., LLC acquired a portion of the former Beard Company property from Jordan Realty, LLC for the construction of a natural gas fired power plant. The DEP responded to the worker's illness by requesting additional environmental data from the Milford Power Co., LLC and sampling residential and commercial drinking water wells in the area.

Approximately sixty residential and commercial drinking water wells were sampled within a one-mile radius of the Milford Power Co., LLC site for the presence of volatile organic compounds. The primary contaminant of concern on the Milford Power site in ground water is trichloroethylene (TCE). TCE was detected in samples collected from two residential and one commercial drinking water wells above the CT Department of Public Health Drinking Water Action Level of 5  $\mu\text{g/l}$ . TCE was also detected in an industrial supply well. During the sampling and until results were available, DEP provided bottled water to all properties with a well used for drinking water supply. The two residences with polluted wells were connected to public water supply, which is available to the entire area.

Based on ground water investigations conducted by environmental consultants for Milford Power, only the commercial well is downgradient of their site, and the TCE release that was detected on their site and Jordan Realty's property. There are several other potential sources of TCE pollution in the area. In particular, the residential properties with polluted wells are located very near Bic Corporation (CTD001166586). One of the properties is adjacent to the Bic Corporation.

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property and the other is less than 150 feet from Bic's property. Bic underwent an environmental site assessment by an EPA contractor under CERCLA in 1998.

An investigation of DEP records revealed three sites in addition to the Milford Power and Jordan Realty properties that may be a source of TCE polluted ground water in the area. In August 2003, the DEP issued pollution abatement orders to Milford Power Co., LLC, Jordan Realty, LLC, Bic Corporation and Northeast Electronic Corporation (CTD001176486). In addition, the DEP issued a pollution abatement order to Gas Equipment Engineering Corporation in October 2003. In December 2003, the DEP revoked the order to Northeast Electronics since the site is required to investigate fully and remediate all pollution on their property, pursuant to the corrective action provisions of § 449(c)-105(h) RCSA. All parties appealed the orders and the DEP's Office of Adjudications is hearing the appeals.

The hearings for all four Orders have the following schedule: *Discovery Requests* were filed on February 6, 2004, the *Prehearing Exchange* deadline is March 24, 2004 and the *Prehearing Conference* is scheduled for April 27, 2004. Although appealed, the respondents are performing some of the requirements in their respective orders at varying pace. On March 5, 2004, the respondent's attorneys and consultants discussed and reviewed with DEP staff and our attorney aerial photographs of this area of Milford and discussed the feasibility of a collective, area-wide investigation. Also, DEP and our attorney have met with the Beard Company in Milford as part of our subpoena for information from the Beard Company on their past use of the Jordan Realty and Milford Power properties.

During drinking water well sampling, the DEP, working with Gas Equipment Engineering Corporation, sampled Gas Equipment former supply well, which was out of service. This well is located directly downgradient of the Milford Power property. TCE was detected in this well at 120 µg/l. Based on this result, the DEP became concerned that a residential condominium property downgradient of Gas Equipment's property may be at risk from the volatilization of TCE.

In October 2003, the DEP installed thirteen (13) shallow ground water monitoring wells on the Caswell Cove Condominium Association property (CT0000963512). In addition, fourteen (14) near-slab soil gas samples were collected adjacent to buildings on the Caswell Cove property. TCE was detected in the ground water and soil gas in excess of the DEP's proposed standards for ground water volatilization and soil vapor volatilization criteria near three of the eleven buildings on the property. In a report submitted to the Caswell Cove Condominium Association Executive Board, the DEP proposed to install sub-slab depressurization system below four buildings on the Caswell Cove property. The DEP was permitted to install these systems starting on February 2, 2004. The DEP plans to have half of these systems operating by March 19, 2004.

Also in October 2003, the DEP performed an investigation at the Housatonic Waste Water Treatment Plant in Milford. The purpose of the DEP's investigation was to determine if workers at this site are at risk of exposure to TCE from volatilization of ground water. TCE was detected in ground water and soil gas above the DEP's proposed standards for ground water volatilization and soil vapor volatilization criteria. In response, the DEP conducted a supplemental investigation at this site in February 2004. The results of this investigation are similar to the initial investigation. The DEP has requested assistance from the CT Department of Public Health. DEP asked CT DPH to conduct a health risk determination, based on the results from our investigations.



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#### EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE PROGRAM

EPA New England's Emergency Planning and Response Program prepares for, and responds to oil and chemical spills to the environment, and supports and supplements local, state, and private parties' efforts to address emergencies.

EPA also oversees short-term cleanups across New England. Short-term cleanups, called "removal actions," reduce immediate threats to public health and the environment at sites that are typically less complex to cleanup than sites on the National Priorities List. Short-term cleanups may take anywhere from a few days to a few years to complete, depending on the type and extent of contamination.

An emergency occurs when hazardous or toxic chemicals are released into the environment causing potential health or environmental risks. EPA may need to respond within hours of the event.

Time-Critical Actions are those cleanups where, based on an evaluation of the site, EPA determines that on-site cleanup activities must be initiated within six months of determining that a short-term cleanup is appropriate. For time-critical actions, EPA conducts an investigation of the contamination and produces an "action memorandum" authorizing and outlining the cleanup process before beginning work.

Examples of the types of situations where EPA may be asked to respond immediately include those involving a fire, explosion or imminent, catastrophic contamination of a drinking water reservoir. In cases where an abandoned property has been identified with drums of toxic chemicals left behind, EPA may still assist in the cleanup but the timetable need not be as immediate. The following charts show the funds spent at each of the sites EPA has worked on in 2003.



For further information on EPA New England's oil and chemical emergency response programs, visit our web site at [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/er/erindex.htm](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/er/erindex.htm).



### SITES WITH SHORT-TERM CLEANUP ACTIVITIES COMPLETED IN 2003

Site Name	City	Date Completed	CERCLA Funds Expended
<b>Connecticut</b>			
American Thread Company	Willimantic	05/01/03	\$ 1,625,868 13
Inter Royal Corporation	Plainfield	07/22/03	\$ 239,058 25
Beany's Cleaners	Naugatuck	08/07/03	\$ 150,978.28
Chase Brass and Copper	Waterbury	08/10/03	\$ 3,772,999 14
<b>Maine</b>			
Tuttle Estate	Lyman	09/16/03	\$ 87,519 64
Buckfield Trailers	Buckfield	07/18/03	\$ 224,113 02
Green Street Property	Houlton	10/24/03	\$ 216,558 08
One Market Square	Houlton	05/20/03	\$ 242,446 46
<b>Massachusetts</b>			
Sanborn Wood Factory	Winchendon	10/09/03	\$ 60,608 63
Evelyn Porter Estate	Foxboro	08/08/03	\$ 1,024,900 84
Hatheway & Patterson	Mansfield	10/17/03	\$ 1,026,640 02
Route 44	Taunton	05/27/03	\$ 1,353,466 33
Nuclear Metals	Concord	04/30/03	\$ 1,193,800 00
Coastal Metal Finishing	Merrimac	08/24/03	\$ 528,782 27
<b>New Hampshire</b>			
A. C. Lawrence Leather	Winchester	12/12/03	\$ 240,784 88
<b>Rhode Island</b>			
T. D. Mack East	Providence	06/30/03	\$ 543,715.79
<b>Vermont</b>			
Buckley Drive Waterline	Bennington	04/30/03	\$ 629,813 80
Howe Cleaners	Barre	09/11/03	\$ 225,397 22
TLR Mill Complex	Bellows Falls	12/09/03	\$ 183,239 61

## Emergency Planning & Response Program

### CONNECTICUT

#### SITES WITH ONGOING CLEANUP ACTIVITIES

Site Name	City	Date Started	CERCLA Funds Expended
<b>Connecticut</b>			
Bristol Franklin Street PCBs	Bristol	03/10/03	\$ 77,591.52
Brunswick Mill	Plainfield	04/09/03	\$ 151,144.35
Carvill Combing	Plainfield	04/09/03	\$ 104,556.32
EPAC	Waterbury	11/18/03	\$ 31,032.21
Chrome Engineering	Bridgeport	10/06/03	\$ 406,894.13
<b>Massachusetts</b>			
Sawyer Passway	Fitchburg	11/25/02	\$ 21,077.80
Temple-Stuart	Baldwinville	08/28/02	\$1,704,926.53
Fisherville Mill	Grafton	05/10/02	\$2,985,446.45
Sutton Lane Plating	Worcester	10/31/03	\$ 2,297.62
Oak Street	Taunton	06/12/02	\$ 614,945.27
Witchcraft Heights	Salem	09/26/02	\$1,977,199.05
Wells G&H	Woburn	03/28/03	\$ 59,038.00
Zimble Drum	Norwood	10/16/02	\$ 272,053.42
<b>New Hampshire</b>			
Spaulding Fibre	Milton	10/08/03	\$ 340,608.20
B & S Leasing	Plainfield	10/31/01	\$ 425,835.99
Eastern Parcel	Henniker	10/31/01	\$ 230,340.11
Grugnale Waste Disposal	Milford	11/11/03	\$ 431,642.79
Troy Mills Landfill	Troy	10/03/02	\$ 327,000.00
<b>Rhode Island</b>			
Centredale Manor	North Providence	10/22/03	\$ 65,000.00
Restoration Project		02/25/03	\$1,624,859.15
20 Green Hill Road	Johnston		
<b>Vermont</b>			
Elizabeth Mine	Strafford	03/19/03	\$1,266,366.00



Land & Community Revitalization  
**BROWNFIELDS**

## EPA NEW ENGLAND BROWNFIELDS: RESTORING COMMUNITIES

Environmental contamination can rob a community of its economic potential and its social structure even when contamination is not severe enough for a Superfund designation. Any amount of contamination—or even the perception of possible contamination—can prevent the use of valuable property. Across New England, hundreds of properties are abandoned or underused because of the fear of environmental contamination, a contamination that may not even exist. And at the same time these sites are left unused, development is consuming valuable open space elsewhere. Although such idle properties, called brownfields, are usually urban warehouses or abandoned factories, they can also be found in rural areas. When mines are abandoned or fields host illegal dumping, the value of the property can plummet.

EPA New England's Brownfields Program provides solutions by helping communities restore the value to these abandoned sites. The program focuses on providing grants and services to help communities assess contamination, plan for new uses, and clean sites to ready them for redevelopment.

"The term 'brownfield site' means real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant."  
(from the federal Brownfields Act of 2002)

### Summary of Brownfields Program

Originally begun as an EPA initiative in January 1995, the US EPA National Brownfields Program has since evolved into a collaborative effort involving many federal, state and local partners. In January 2002, the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act ("the Brownfields law") was signed. This law expanded potential federal assistance for Brownfields revitalization, including grants for assessment, cleanup, and job training. The law also includes provisions to establish and enhance state and tribal response programs, which will continue to play a critical role in the successful cleanup and revitalization of brownfields. Below is a summary of the US EPA Region 1 funding for each of the key Brownfields initiatives.

### Summary of Brownfields Funding in New England by State (1994-2003)

Program	CT	ME	MA	NH	RI	VT
Assessment Grants	\$5,265,000	\$1,609,017	\$11,733,131	\$1,540,000	\$1,103,000	\$2,600,000
EPA TBA	\$1,582,343	\$362,181	\$2,542,782	\$242,533	\$305,000	\$250,000
Cleanup Grants	\$60,000	\$0	\$852,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$0
Revolving Loan Fund	\$5,750,000	\$2,650,000	\$10,468,000	\$2,450,000	\$4,700,000	\$1,000,000
Job Training	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$1,550,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$0
Showcase Communities	\$300,000	\$0	\$600,000	\$0	\$300,000	\$0
Voluntary Cleanup Program	\$2,175,667	\$750,892	\$2,729,974	\$1,908,369	\$1,338,820	\$307,030
State Site Assessments	\$714,960	\$519,545	\$781,000	\$1,255,293	\$598,115	\$458,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$16,847,970</b>	<b>\$5,891,635</b>	<b>\$31,256,887</b>	<b>\$7,369,195</b>	<b>\$8,744,935</b>	<b>\$4,615,030</b>

## Brownfields Overview

### CONNECTICUT

#### Brownfields Assessment Program

The Brownfields Assessment Program consists of grants of up to \$400,000 initially to local, tribal and state governmental entities to conduct site assessment and related activities at brownfields sites. Funds can be utilized to assess properties contaminated with petroleum. Supplemental funds are available in later years.

#### BROWNFIELDS OVERVIEW

Recipient	Funding
Bridgeport	\$1,000,000
Bristol	\$200,000
Danbury	\$200,000
East Hampton	\$175,000
Haddam	\$156,000
Hartford	\$550,000
Middletown	\$400,000
Naugatuck Valley Regional Planning Agency	\$417,000
New Britain	\$200,000
New Haven	\$267,000
New London	\$250,000
New Milford	\$350,000
Norwich	\$350,000
South Central Regional Council of Governments	\$200,000
Stamford	\$200,000
Winsted/Winchester	\$350,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$5,265,000</b>

#### Targeted Brownfields Assessments

Under this initiative, EPA uses its contractors to conduct brownfields assessments at sites identified by the local entity as being a high-priority for reuse. Brownfields assessments typically involve a review of existing site records, site sampling and preparation of a preliminary clean-up cost estimate. The information gathered allows local government officials and developers to make informed decisions regarding the redevelopment potential of a site.

Site	City	Value
10 Reserve Road	Hartford	\$59,403
Buckland Manufacturing	Manchester	\$26,408
Cos Cob Power Station	Greenwich	\$100,000
O'Sullivan's Island	Derby	\$96,981
Erickson Property	Ledyard	\$10,952
Field-Holstein Property	Glastonbury	\$84,905
50 Miles Street	Bridgeport	\$15,615
Gilbert & Bennett	Redding	\$100,000
H J Mills Box Factory	Bristol	\$64,867
Hart Property	Plymouth	\$75,000
Hartford Car Wash	Hartford	\$22,895
Hockanum Mill	Vernon	\$96,196
International Silver- Factory H	Meriden	\$80,000
InterRoyal Mill	Plainfield	\$116,397
MAS Property/Citytrust Site	Shelton	\$75,000
Occum Roto Print	Norwich	\$84,903
Pacelli Trucking	Bridgeport	\$76,233
Penn Central Transportation Co	New London	\$51,692
Portland Chemical Works	Middletown	\$70,444
Rolfite Chemical	Shelton	\$61,815
Roosevelt Mills	Vernon	\$71,587
Samarius Property	Shelton	\$13,602
Swan Engraving	Bridgeport	\$52,448
U S Cap Inc	Prospect	\$75,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$1,582,343</b>

## Cleanup Grant Program

Under this initiative, EPA funds are awarded to eligible local, state, tribal and non-profit entities to conduct cleanup activities on eligible brownfields properties. Grants are for up to \$200,000 per property. Entities must own the property at the time of award to be eligible for funding.

City	Funding
New Britain	\$60,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>

## Revolving Loan Fund Pilots

Under this initiative, pilots are awarded to eligible local, tribal and state entities to establish and capitalize revolving loan funds to assist private and public entities in cleaning up contaminated sites. Grants are for up to \$1,000,000 and eligible communities may team together to establish larger revolving loan funds pools.

Recipient	Funding
Berlin	\$500,000
Bridgeport	\$500,000
Hartford	\$500,000
Naugatuck Valley/Danbury	\$850,000
New Milford	\$1,000,000
Regional Growth Partnership	\$1,000,000
Stamford	\$750,000
Winchester	\$650,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$5,750,000</b>

## Brownfields Job Training Pilots

The Brownfields Job Training Program funding is used to train workers in the field of hazardous waste assessment and remediation. To be eligible for these pilots, the applicants must be affiliated with an existing Brownfields-funded grant recipient.

Organization/City	Funding
Middlesex Community College	\$400,000
Stamford	\$200,000
The Workplace, Inc	\$400,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>

## Brownfields Overview

### CONNECTICUT

#### Showcase Communities

As part of the multi-federal agency Brownfields National Partnership, sixteen communities were selected to receive Showcase Community designation following a national competition. The federal partners work with selected communities to revitalize brownfields properties. EPA provided each with a \$200,000 Brownfields Demonstration Pilot and assigned an EPA employee to work full time in the designated community for two years.

City	Funding
Stamford	\$300,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$300,000</b>

#### Financial Assistance to State Brownfields Programs

EPA also offers funding to directly support state brownfields activities including funds to establish and enhance state brownfields programs (also known as voluntary cleanup programs), to conduct site specific assessment and cleanup, to develop revolving loan fund programs and to develop insurance tools. Below is a summary of the type and amount of funding received in Connecticut.

Program	Funding
Voluntary Clean-up Program	\$2,175,667
Brownfields Site Assessment and Cleanup:	\$714,960

#### Summary of EPA Brownfield Funding in Connecticut (1994-2003)

Program	Funding
Assessment Pilots	\$5,265,000
Targeted Brownfields Assessment	\$1,582,343
Cleanup Grant Program	\$60,000
Revolving Loan Fund Pilots	\$5,750,000
Job Training Program	\$1,000,000
Showcase Communities	\$300,000
Voluntary Cleanup Program	\$2,175,667
State Brownfields Site Assessments	\$714,960
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$16,847,970</b>